

SWANAGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1945.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health

E.J. O'KEEFE, B.A., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.F.H.

Sanitary Inspector

E. SEYMOUR, M.R.S.I., A.M.I.S.E.
Certified Meat and
Food Inspector.

Health Visitor
(Dorset County Council Appointment)

MISS M. O'BRYEN HODGE.

The Medical Officer of Health also holds the appointments of Medical Officer of Health to Wareham Borough Council, Wareham and Purbeck Rural District Council, and Assistant Medical Officer to Dorset County Council.

Public Health Office,
12a. Institute Road,
Swanage.

October, 1946

To the Chairman and Members of the
Swanage Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my annual report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Swanage Urban District.

The birth rate for the district, 19.3 per 1,000 estimated resident population, as compared with 16.1 for England and Wales, is 2.5 lower than that for 1944. The death rate for the district, 16.2 per 1,000 estimated resident population, as compared with 11.4 for England and Wales, is the same as that for 1944.

There were four deaths of children under one year of age, giving an infant mortality rate of 39 per 1,000 live births, as compared with a rate of 46 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales.

One hundred and sixty-eight cases of measles were notified during the year; the epidemic was at its height during the months of July and August when 57 and 49 cases respectively were notified. The notification rate for measles was almost three times that for England and Wales. There were no deaths from this disease. The notification rate for pneumonia was more than double that for England and Wales; 15 cases were notified and there were two deaths.

Three new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one new case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified; there were three deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and one from non-pulmonary tuberculosis during the year.

There was a slight increase in the number of cases of scabies and verminous conditions reported during the year. All the cases of verminous conditions were amongst children of school age and were due to the head louse. The treatment of scabies and verminous conditions is carried out at the County Council's Schools Minor Ailments Clinic at Playland.

There has been no change in the arrangements for the immunisation of children against diphtheria. The percentage of the child population considered immunised at the end of 1945 in the age group under five years was 62.7%, which is an increase of 8% on the figure for the preceding year. The percentage of the child population considered immunised in the age group five to fifteen years at the end of the year was 97.9%, which is an increase of 5.8% on the figure for 1944. Every effort is made to increase the percentage of children immunised in the age group under five years, as this is the age when children are susceptible to infection and an attack of diphtheria more likely to be fatal.

The Council were advised in 1939 that the Corfe Castle Spring is unsatisfactory owing to intermittent heavy pollution, that it will become inadequate for the supply of increasing future demands of Swanage and surrounding district, and that ultimately this source of supply should be abandoned and another sought. During the year work was commenced on the construction of open slow sand filters at the Council's Corfe Castle Works and it is hoped that they will be completed and in use by the end of 1946. The installation of this filtration plant has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Health on the understanding that it is a temporary measure to safeguard the purity of the water supplied from the Corfe Castle Spring until an alternative source of supply can be found. In view of these circumstances, and bearing in mind that the Wareham and Purbeck Rural District Council have plans for a scheme of water supply to the whole of their district including those parts adjoining the Urban

District area of supply, the Urban District Council had several meetings with the Rural District Council with the view to combining in a joint scheme for the supply to both districts. It is to be regretted that the Urban District Council had not reached a decision to participate in the joint scheme by the end of the year.

The treated water as supplied was regularly sampled during the year and was found to be satisfactory on all occasions, which is a tribute to the efficiency of the supervision and control by the Council's waterworks staff.

Details of the water supply are given in the body of this report.

The problem of inadequately housed families mentioned in the reports for the years 1943 and 1944 became more acute during 1945 due to return of more men and women to civilian life and families returning to the town on resumption of its normal life as a holiday resort. To deal with this problem the Council requisitioned a number of houses for conversion into flats.

Little progress was made with the Council's programme for the building of 128 permanent houses as an extension of their Greyseed Housing Estate. The sites were ready with all the main services laid, but plans for houses had not been approved by the end of the year.

I should like to express my thanks to yourselves for your kindness and consideration, and also to the Sanitary Inspector for his co-operation and the efficient manner in which he has carried out his many duties during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

E.J. O'KEEFFE.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area - 2760 acres, with a further 31 acres of foreshore.

Population. Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population, Mid.
1945 5,231

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1945) according to the rate book .. 1,997

Rateable value £69,785

Sum represented by a penny rate £266-16-11

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		<u>Total.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Live Births	) Legitimate	89	51	38	) Birth rate per 1,000 estimated
	) Illegitimate	12	7	5	) resident population .. 19.3
Still Births	) Legitimate	2	-	2	) Rate per 1,000 (live and still)
	) Illegitimate	1	-	1	) births 28.8
Deaths		85	47	38	) Death rate per 1,000 estimated
					) resident population .. 16.2

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's short list):-

		<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 total</u> <u>(live and still) births</u>
No. 29. Puer: & post-abortion: sepsis	..	-	-
No. 30. Other puerperal causes	..	-	-
Total	..	-	-

Deaths of infants under one year of age:-

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Legitimate	4	4	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Death rate of infants under one year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	39.6
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	..			44.9
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..			-
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	..	..		8
" " Measles " "	..	..		-
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..		-
" " Diarrhoea " "	..	..		-

Birth, Death, Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates during the Year 1945.

	Births per 1,000 Population		Deaths All Causes per 1,000 Population	Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Births	Still Births			
England and Wales	16.1	0.46	11.4	46	5.6
148 Smaller Towns estimated resident population 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	19.2	0.53	12.3	43	4.5
SWANAGE	19.3	0.57	16.2	39	-

Maternal Mortality:-

	Abortion with Sepsis	Abortion without Sepsis	Puerperal Infections	Other
England and Wales	0.25	0.08	0.24	1.22
SWANAGE	-	-	-	-

Cause of Deaths.

No. of Registrar-General's Abridged List.	Cause	Total	Male	Female
6	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	2	1
7	Other forms of tuberculosis	1	-	1
13	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (males only)	2	2	-
14	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	-
15	Cancer of breast	1	-	1
16	Cancer of all other sites	4	3	1
18	Intra-cranical vascular lesions	6	2	4
19	Heart disease	30	15	15
20	Other diseases of the circulatory system	1	1	-
21	Bronchitis	9	6	3
22	Pneumonia	3	1	2
24	Ulceration of stomach and duodenum	3	2	1
27	Other digestive diseases	2	2	-
28	Nephritis	8	4	4
31	Premature birth	2	2	-
32	Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile diseases	1	1	-
35	Other violent causes	1	1	-
36	All other causes	7	2	5
		85	47	38

There were no special noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity during the year, nor any conditions of occupation or environment which would appear to have a prejudicial effect on health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

There was no change during the year in the services provided in the area.

Ambulance Service.

The ambulance was called out on 180 occasions and the total mileage travelled was 5,995.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The Swanage water supply comes from two sources (1) the Corfe Castle Spring, (2) the Ulwell Bore and Spring.

The Corfe Castle Spring is located 100 yds. north-east of the railway bridge, by the side of Studland Road, and about 50 ft. above O.D. The spring issues from the vertical junction of the Chalk and Tertiary Beds.

The situation of this spring makes it liable to very serious pollution. It lies immediately north-east of a gap in the Purbeck Hills which are formed by the outcropping chalk stratum. Immediately south of the gap lies the village of Corfe Castle. All the drainage from Corfe Castle Village and the greater part of the valley south of the Purbeck Hills passes through this gap in two streams uniting in the gap to form the Corfe River which flows past the spring-head and about 25 to 30 ft. distant from it.

My predecessor, Dr. Kenneth Mawson, carried out tests at Corfe Castle in 1938 which indicated that the Corfe Castle Spring was polluted by the adjacent stream. It is evident that with continued and increased pumping from this source the channels of pollution in the chalk formation will become more and more open and the water of the spring become more readily polluted.

The Ulwell Source yields a limited supply which is used to supplement the supply from the Corfe Castle Spring which is the main source. The water comes from the greensand layers and its quality is satisfactory.

Water from the Corfe Castle and Ulwell Sources is chlorinated. The dosage of chlorine is controlled by regular estimations of chlorine content at the pumping stations and checked chlorine estimations carried out at the County Laboratory.

Fifteen samples were taken for estimation of chlorine from the Corfe Castle Supply and fifteen from the Ulwell Supply.

Bacteriological Examination

Number of water samples taken for Bacteriological Examination:-

			<u>Untreated</u>	<u>Treated</u>
Corfe Castle Source	...	...	16	31
Ulwell Source	...	...	16	16
Samples from taps in the town	...	...	-	8
Total number of samples taken	...	...	...	87

Results of Bacteriological Examination:-

Untreated Water

B. Coli per 100 ml.	Samples from Corfe Castle Well	Samples from Ulwell Well
Nil	3	11
1-2	1	3
3-10	5	1
10-25	3	1
25-100	3	-
100-150	-	-
Over 150	1	-
Total Samples	16	16

ADDENDUM

Water Supply to Houses in the Urban District.

	<u>Percentage</u>
From Public Mains (a) direct to dwelling-houses	99.45
(b) by means of standpipes	0.45

The percentage of the population supplied in each case is approximately the same as that for the houses served.

The Council's area for water supply includes, in addition to the Urban District, the Corfe Castle and Lanston Matravers areas in the Wareham and Purbeck Rural District.



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Treated Water

B. Coli per 100 ml.	Samples from Corfe Castle Supply	Samples from Ullwell Supply	Samples from Supply Taps in the Town Area
Nil	29	15	8
1-2	2	1	-
3-10	-	-	-

Of the samples taken of the Untreated Corfe Castle Water:-

3 samples showed absence of B. Coli
3 " " presence " " " aerogenes type only
10 " " " " " faecal type

The results of the bacteriological examination of the untreated Corfe Castle water are better than those for the preceding year, but it must be borne in mind that degree of pollution of the spring is related to the rain-fall in the valley drained by the Corfe River.

B. Coli in the samples of untreated water from the Ullwell Source and all samples of treated water were the aerogenes type.

Chemical Analysis

No samples were taken during 1945 for chemical analysis. The following are results of chemical analysis of samples taken in a previous year:-

CORFE SUPPLY.

Determination			Parts per 100,000
Free Ammonia	...	...	0.0005
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.0010
Oxygen absorbed at 37°C in 15 minutes	...	...	0.0220
" " " " 4 hours	...	...	0.0408
Nitrates	...	...	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	0.21
Hardness, Temporary	...	...	18.0
" Permanent	...	...	2.0
" Total	...	...	20.0
Chlorine	...	...	3.3
Total Solids dried at 180°C	...	...	32.4
Free Chlorine	...	...	Nil
Free Carbonic Acid	...	...	Nil
Metals (Lead, Copper, Zinc, Iron)			...
pH Reaction	...	...	7.2
Appearance	...	...	Colourless and Clear
Odour	...	...	None

ULLWELL SUPPLY.

Determination			Parts per 100,000
Free Ammonia	...	...	0.0005
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.0025
Oxygen absorbed at 37°C in 15 minutes	...	...	0.0504
" " " " 4 hours	...	...	0.0688
Nitrates	...	...	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	0.21
Hardness, Temporary	...	...	17.0
" Permanent	...	...	3.0
" Total	...	...	20.0
Chlorine	...	...	3.4
Total Solids dried at 180°C	...	...	28.0
Free Chlorine	...	...	Nil
Free Carbonic Acid	...	...	Nil
Metals (Lead, Copper, Zinc, Iron)			...
pH Reaction	...	...	7.4
Appearance	...	...	Colourless and Clear
Odour	...	...	None

Housing.

The older houses in the town have suffered badly during the war years from lack of repair and maintenance, and many will be found to need extensive alterations to bring them up to a reasonable standard for human habitation, whilst others can only be dealt with by demolition.

In the near future when the pressure of work on the Sanitary Inspector, as a result of conversion of houses into flats for emergency housing, and issue of building licences, becomes less, a complete survey of houses should be made, as required under the Housing Act, 1936.

Emergency Housing.

Number of houses requisitioned by the Local Authority for emergency housing;	25
Number of houses converted into flats	22
" " flats made available for rehousing;	60
" " families rehoused	63

Local Authority's Building Programme.

The Council have sites approved for 128 houses at their Greyseed Estate. The sites are ready with all the main services laid. Plans for the houses had not been approved by the end of the year.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Total number of inspections	1,711
Number of informal notices	55
" " " " complied with	52
" " " " outstanding	3
" " statutory notices	-

Drainage and Sewerage.

There was no alteration to the sewerage system during the year. There was no flooding of the sewers due to rainstorms with overflow of sewage from inspection chambers and manholes, as have occurred in past years.

Number of houses not connected with the sewerage system...	20
" " " with cesspool drainage	8
" " " " pail closets	12

No cesspools or pail closets were abolished during the year.

Public Sanitary Conveniences.

I think it is not untimely to mention that the existing sanitary convenience to the Council's Bowling Green is entirely out of date and does not lend itself to adequate and efficient cleansing. Moreover, since extensive use of public transport is evidenced at Mermond Place, there seems to be an immediate need for a public convenience near this busy bus stop. Accordingly it is suggested that the A.R.P. structure adjacent to the Bowling Green and Bus Stop be considered as a suitable structure for conversion to a modern sanitary convenience. Further, having regard to the numerous complaints received from visitors to the town, that the public conveniences situated on Shore Road and The Square are not kept up to standard, it is recommended that a prepayment turnstile system be installed in place of the individual prepayment locks that now exist. By such means it is possible to overcome some of the damage that usually takes place.

Drain Testing, etc.

Existing drains examined	103
Cesspools, filter beds etc. examined at Corfe Castle (Water Shed)	4
Choked drains cleared	21
Defective drains repaired	10
Existing drains reconstructed	5
Old drains abolished	1
New drains constructed	61
Broken drains, sealed off	4
New sewer connections examined	14
Cast-iron covers replaced	5
New vent pipes constructed	6
Stone manholes abolished	6

New manholes constructed	...	...	...	33
Catchpits constructed	...	...	...	2
Waterclosets provided	...	...	...	8
Water tests applied	...	...	...	36
Smoke " "	...	...	...	21
Colour " "	...	...	...	24
Revisits in respect to the above	...	...	...	223

At the request of the owners concerned an examination was made and tests applied to the sanitary fittings and drainage system of Ballard Point School and Eversdeene, Ulwell Road. A charge of £1.1.0d. and £2.2.0d. respectively was made for supplying a report thereon.

Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Year.

1. (a) Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	90
(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	111
2. (a) No. of dwelling-houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	19
(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	19
3. No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	3
4. No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	10

Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	34
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Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.		
1. No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	2
2. No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-		
a. By Owners	...	2
b. By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	-
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.		
1. No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	10
2. No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-		
a. By Owners	...	4
b. By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	-
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-		
1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which:-		
a. Demolition Orders were made	...	1
b. Undertakings not to use for human habitation until rendered fit, accepted	...	-
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	1

Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV) Overcrowding.

(a) 1. No. of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	...	8
2. " " families dwelling therein	...	12
3. " " persons	...	43
(b) No. of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	3
(c) 1. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	2
2. " " persons concerned in such cases	...	11

One small property which was deemed to be unfit for human habitation and for which a Demolition Order had been served, was the subject of Court Proceedings during the year. Judgment was given for the Council with the result that the property was demolished.

New Houses.

Total No. of new houses erected during 1945 by the Local Authority ...	-
No. of houses owned by the Local Authority ...	171
Approximate No. of working class houses in district ...	1,000

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Number of Persons on Register at end of 1945	...	...	...	12
" " Dairy Farms and other dairy premises on Register at end of 1945..				15
" " Dairy Farms inspected	...	...	...	12
" " inspections	...	...	...	41
" " notices served	...	...	...	11
" " " complied with	...	...	...	11
" " Milk Shops	...	...	...	4
" " inspections	...	...	...	15
" " notices served	...	...	...	5
" " " complied with	...	...	...	5
" " milk samples taken (pasteurised)	...	...	...	10

Regular visits of inspection were made to dairyfarms and dairies in the district during the year. Most of the dairyfarms in the district are small and milk is produced under conditions which are far from ideal. It is hoped that when labour and material become more readily available, considerable improvement will be effected.

The conditions in the main bottling and distributing dairies in the town are on the whole fairly satisfactory, and in one establishment a very high standard is maintained in cleanliness and method of handling milk.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1941.

The following licences were in force under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1941 at the end of the year:-

Number of Pasteurising Establishments	...	...	...	2
" " Accredited Milk Producers	...	...	...	3
" " Tuberculin Tested Producers	...	...	...	1
" " Dairies Licenced to bottle pasteurised milk in addition to above pasteurising establishments	...	...	...	1
Number of Dairies selling pasteurised milk under supplementary licence	...	...	...	1

Pasteurised Milk.

Periodic inspections of the Pasteurising Establishments were made and all thermometers used in the plants were checked against a standard test thermometer.

During the year the County Council as the Sampling Authority commenced taking samples of milk (pasteurised) from Heat Treatment Establishments in the district, under Defence Regulation 55G., for the Phosphatase Test. The results of these tests are sent to the Urban District Council who are the Licencing Authority under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulation, 1946.

Phosphatase Test:-

Total samples of milk taken for test	...	...	51
Number of samples which passed the phosphatase test	...	47	
" " " failed to pass the phosphatase test	...	4	
(by 3.0 units, 4.0 units, 8.0 units, and 50 units)			

Meat and Food Inspection.

Number of visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	30
" " " Meat Shops	...	...	99
" " " Government Meat Vans	...	...	44
" " " Fish Shops	...	...	6
" " " Bakehouses	...	...	51
" " " Grocers' Shops, etc.	...	...	29

Amount of Food Condemned:-

Mackerel	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Sardines	...	...	...	...	1 "
Crayfish	...	...	...	...	1 "
Pilchards	...	...	...	...	1 "
Salmon	...	...	...	...	2 "
Peas	...	...	...	...	2 "
Beans	...	...	...	...	2 "
Evaporated Milk	...	...	...	...	7 "
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	1 "
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	1 "
Corned Beef (6 lb. size)	...	...	...	...	46 "
" " (12 oz. " )	...	...	...	...	40 "
Oranges	...	...	...	...	544 lbs.
Chocolate Biscuits - moulds	...	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Smyrna Sultanas	...	...	...	...	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	4 "
Chopped Ham	...	...	...	...	2 "
Beef Sausages	...	...	...	...	30 "
Sausage Meat	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Imported Salmon	...	...	...	...	8 "
Fish (Wet) - Best Fillet (decomposition)	...	...	...	...	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ stone
1 Bovine Heart	...	...	...	)	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
1 " Tail	...	...	...	)
1 " Spleen	...	...	...	)
1 " Skirt	...	...	...	)
Meat Trimmings	...	...	...	...	1 "
Lungs	...	...	...	...	1 set

No slaughtering of animals has been carried out at local slaughterhouses for a number of years. The butchers' shops are supplied from the Government Controlled Abattoir at Dorchester. The Sanitary Inspector attends regularly at the Dorchester Abattoir and carries out inspection of carcasses.

Meat Inspection at Dorchester.

Number of Carcasses Inspected:-

Cattle	...	...	...	...	250
Calves	...	...	...	...	537
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	...	1,063
Pigs	...	...	...	...	108

Meat Condemned:-

Entire Bovine Carcasses	...	...	...	...	14
Bovine Fore Quarters	...	...	...	...	6
" Hind "	...	...	...	...	2
Entire Sheep's Carcasses	...	...	...	...	1
Organs or part of organs	...	...	...	...	186

Weight of Meat Condemned ... 10,508 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The following are the number of premises registered under Sect. 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for use in connection with the manufacture, sale or storage of ice-cream, or for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pickled, or preserved food intended for sale:-

Premises used in connection with the manufacture, sale or storage of ice-cream ... 15

Premises used in connection with the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pickled, or preserved food intended for sale... 14

Inspections other than those previously included.

Disinfections following Infectious Disease, etc.	...	61
Visits in respect to Verminous Persons	...	13
Revisits in respect to the above	...	11
Miscellaneous visits to premises	...	12

Piggeries	...	...	...	...	44
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	35
Rent Restrictions Act	...	...	...	...	6
Public Tip	...	...	...	...	3
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	51
Schools	...	...	...	...	29
Rat Repression	...	...	...	...	46
Rivers and Streams	...	...	...	...	3
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	4
Stables	...	...	...	...	4
Second-hand Shops	...	...	...	...	6
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	10
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	8
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	2
Certificates of Essentiality (Essential Repairs to Houses)	...	...	...	...	295
Water Sampling, Milk Sampling, etc.	...	...	...	...	38

Rats and Mice Infestation Control.

Good work has been done in dealing with infestations revealed by the survey carried out in 1944 and subsequent infestations occurring since that date.

From January 1945 to the end of August 1945 it is estimated that over 2,000 rats had been destroyed in surface properties and in the sewers.

It is interesting to note that the initial treatment to the sewers revealed that the rat infestation was only of a minor character and was more or less concentrated in two sections of the system. Sufficient work will be found by this Authority for the employment of a full-time rodent operator.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There was no serious epidemic of disease during the year. Measles was epidemic, 168 cases being notified. Most of the cases occurred in the months of July and August; the attack was mild and no deaths occurred.

Cases of infectious disease needing hospital treatment are admitted to the Borough of Poole Infectious Diseases Hospital. Only two cases, both suffering from scarlet fever, were admitted to hospital from the district during the year.

Visits are made to the homes of persons notified as suffering from infectious disease and to the homes of children excluded from school as suspected as suffering from infectious disease. Disinfection of rooms is carried out and clothing and bedding is disinfected in a steam pressure disinfectant.

Two smallpox contacts and one typhus contact arrived in the district from abroad during the year. All were kept under surveillance and remained well.

The following are particulars of cases notified during the year:-

Disease	Total Cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	6	2	-
Pneumonia	15	5	2
Erysipelas	4	-	-
Measles	168	-	-
Whooping Cough	9	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-	-

Notification Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.

Infectious Disease	England & Wales	148 Smaller Towns	SWANAGE
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.00
Corobro Spinal Fever	0.05	0.05	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.89	2.03	1.14
Whooping Cough	1.64	1.47	1.72
Diphtheria	0.46	0.56	0.00
Erysipelas	0.25	0.24	0.76
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	11.67	11.19	32.11
Pneumonia	0.87	0.72	2.86

Diphtheria Immunisation.

There has been no change in the Council's arrangements for the immunisation of children against diphtheria.

Very few parents have any objection to having their children immunised, but many of those who fail to have their children protected are indifferent.

Parents are informed, when their children reach the age of one year, of the times and places where they may be immunised. Parents of children found at school medical inspection to be not immunised are offered the opportunity of having it carried out at school.

1.

Number of children (including temporary residents) who completed the full course of immunisation in the Authority's area between 1st January and 31st December, 1945 ...

Age under 5 years	Age 5 years and over, but under 15	Total
92	4	96

11.

(A) Approximate estimated number of children in the Authority's area at 31st December, 1945 ...

Under 5 Between 5 & 15

403 733

(B) Percentage of the child population shown under (A) considered immunised at 31st December, 1945 ...

62.77 97.95

Scabies and Verminous Conditions.

The following are particulars of the number of scabies and verminous conditions of persons notified during the year:-

<u>Scabies</u>		<u>Verminous Conditions</u>	
<u>Adults</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Children</u>
17	43	-	8

The majority of cases were children who were notified as excluded from school as suffering from scabies or verminous conditions. All cases and homes are visited to ensure that adequate treatment is carried out.

No treatment centre is provided by the Council for scabies and verminous conditions. The majority of cases notified were treated at the County Council's School Minor Ailments Centre at Playland.

Number of cases from the Urban District treated at the Minor Ailments Centre:-

	<u>Children</u>	<u>Adults</u>
Scabies ...	37	17
Verminous Conditions ...	8	-

Tuberculosis.

No action was necessary during the year under Sec. 172 Public Health Act, 1936, or under The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths during 1945:-

Age Periods	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1								
5								
10								
15								
20								
25								
35	1	1			1			
45	1				1	1		
55			1					
65 and upwards								1
Totals	2	1	1	-	2	1	-	1

Cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications on 31st December, 1945:-

Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
10	8	18	4	5	9	27